

for 7 o'clock and said, "Mind, I want a good one. I'll be hungry."

He gave directions about his clothes and his room, to have everything in readiness to see Mrs. Roosevelt in the morning.

"The colonel acts very eager to see Mrs. Roosevelt," said Miss Fitzgerald, the nurse. "He talks about it quite a bit, and is very particular about having everything pleasant for her."

The nurse said the colonel's pulse after his sponge bath was not far above normal, considering his physical characteristics, and a more important fact concerning it was its strong and steady rhythm.

After his bath and shave Colonel Roosevelt had no pain of any kind, but said he was slightly nervous from inaction.

#### More Than Superficial Wound.

Colonel Roosevelt was not merely superficially wounded by the bullet fired into his breast last night in Milwaukee by John Schrank, it was determined to-night by surgeons, after all day examinations and consultations, and the colonel must not see or speak to any one for several days without permission of the doctors.

The wound was definitely described as "a serious wound in the chest," and "not a mere flesh wound." A late bulletin, which prohibited communication between the colonel and others than his attendants, declared that "quietude is absolutely essential."

The surgeons asserted, however, that it was not yet necessary to probe for the bullet, and the patient probably will be kept as calm as his nature will allow him for a few days.

Colonel Roosevelt slept well at intervals during the day, and ravenously of articles customarily making up his bill of fare, read long extracts from Macaulay and blinted to his physician that he would not object to a ride in the fresh air.

Finally, learning that the correspondents accompanying him on his speaking tour, who had left him after the assault in Milwaukee to file their articles, had rejoined his party at the hospital, Colonel Roosevelt insisted that the edict of his physicians against communication with him be ignored for the time.

He received the newspapermen with an apology for not rising, jested with them about his condition, and told them, "I'll hurry up and get out of here, so I can keep you busy again."

#### Gives Flowers to Others.

In opening the door to his room to admit the correspondents the heavy odor of heaps of flowers banked high in the anteroom flooded the colonel's apartment, and he inhaled deeply several times. The extra effort caused a little pain, however, and when the doors were shut again he instructed his nurse to present part of the flowers to other patients in the hospital. This was done.

Unofficially it was made known today that the physicians do not consider it necessary to probe for or operate to remove the bullet. It lies, as shown by the X-ray photographs brought from Milwaukee by Dr. J. D. Janssen and corroborated by others taken in Mercy Hospital, not far from the breastbone on the right side and probably five inches below the collarbone. The missile did not get inside the ribs, but ploughed upward and inward for a distance of five inches from where it entered.

The flesh along the course of the bullet showed no discoloration to-day, and there appeared to the physicians no cause for concern from any feature of the assault.

Colonel Roosevelt, anxious that his friend and particularly members of his family who were on the way to Chicago, should not be duly apprehensive as to his condition, protested against the edict barring callers from his room, but acceded when all the consulting physicians indorsed the plan.

#### Anxious to Greet Family.

He was anxious to greet members of his family. The first he saw was his daughter, Mrs. Alice Longworth, whose train arrived from Cincinnati a little before 7 o'clock this evening. His concern all day was not for himself, but for those he believed were likely to be too fearful of his condition.

The colonel read all of the hundreds of telegrams that poured into the hospital, and was delighted with several from men of note he met while abroad.

Outside the hospital grounds a crowd lingered all day, asking for news from all the callers who left the institution. Each was hailed as he left with an appeal for "inside information," but none was available besides the bulletins posted early in the day.

So many newspaper men gathered in the office of the hospital that the house authorities finally asked them to leave, and the reporters remained outside with the rest of the crowd.

All of Colonel Roosevelt's speaking dates were cancelled to-day except one for to-morrow night at Louisville, Ky. To that city ex-Senator Albert Beveridge, of Indiana, was sent, after a conference with the candidate, with a message that the colonel insisted should be read to his friends there.

No announcement regarding future plans of Colonel Roosevelt were made to-day, all such action depending on the length of time demanded of him by the physicians.

#### Quiet Enforced in Corridor.

Until the ultimatum of the doctors against callers, the corridor outside Colonel Roosevelt's room was filled by those coming or going and those who sought to extend any aid that might be useful. After the order was issued the corridor became as quiet as on days when the roster of patients contained no name so well known as that of Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt was interested in the notices hanging on the wall of his room, which he inspected when he walked to and from the room in which an X-ray photograph was taken of him. He gazed long and earnestly at a verse from Adelaide A. Proctor's "Savior Boy," which ornamented his anteroom. It read:

Judge not the workings of his brain,  
And of his heart thou canst not see;  
What looks to thy dim eyes as vain  
In God's pure light may only be  
A scar, brought from some well known field,  
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

Colonel Roosevelt talked little to-day of

## MRS. LONGWORTH SEES FATHER

### Colonel Roosevelt's Daughter Hurries to His Bedside from Her Cincinnati Home, and Listens with Interest to Story of His Escape from Death.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Colonel Roosevelt's daughter Mrs. Alice Longworth arrived at the hospital from Cincinnati with Mrs. Medill McCormick at 4:45 p. m., after her father had been notified she was in the city on her way to his bedside. She was detained in the anteroom outside his apartment for several minutes until a consultation between Colonel Roosevelt and John C. Shaffer relative to future engagements was finished.

Mrs. Longworth met Elbert E. Martin, who saved her father from further attack by the Milwaukee assassin, and warmly thanked him for his effort. She asked calmly that he tell her just how it happened, and listened attentively as Mr. Martin described in detail the positions of the principals in the attempt at assassination and what each did. Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Texas, interjected occasional explanations.

"It was a very wonderful thing to do," Mrs. Longworth complimented Martin. "Just wonderful. I am very proud of you. You couldn't have had much time to decide, and you took a great risk in do-

ing what you did. I am so grateful to you as one possibly can be."

Martin blushing displayed the torn and perforated manuscript and spectacle case which helped to lessen the force of the bullet and disclaimed any heroism, but the daughter of the ex-President would not have it so. She examined the exhibits carefully, and noted that the colonel's spectacles had not been damaged.

She appeared deeply interested and almost amused at the divergence in the stories as told by different persons, and said:

"I suppose it is difficult to tell just what happened, everything was over so quickly. And each has a different picture on his memory. But it was wonderful the courage you all showed."

Before Mrs. Longworth went into the colonel's room he was told she was without and he called out to her to "come in." She was closeted with him for some time.

Before her arrival and while the physicians were present for the evening consultation several additional X-ray photographs were taken for examination by the doctors.

The examination by doctors and the X-ray pictures showed that the colonel had a remarkable escape from death. The bullet entered above the upper border of the liver, less than an inch below the lower border of the lungs. The wound, it is said, probably would have been fatal if the ball had penetrated either the lung or the liver.

If the bullet had entered the same point on the left side instead of the right it would have penetrated the heart and caused instant death.

The first person the colonel asked to see after he had his breakfast was the Very Rev. Edward J. Vattman, a former army chaplain, who retired with the rank of major. He and the colonel are old friends, and they enjoyed a chat of twenty-five minutes.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the physicians made another examination of the wound, and the following bulletin was issued:

"The examination of Colonel Roosevelt at 1 p. m. showed that his temperature was 98.5, his pulse 92, his respiration normal. It pains him to breathe. He must have absolute quiet; must cease from talking, and must not see any one until we give permission."

This is not a mere flesh wound, but is a serious wound in the chest, and quietude is essential.

J. B. MURPHY, ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN, S. L. TERRELL.

An hour after the examination Colonel Roosevelt dropped into a peaceful sleep. His physicians said the sleep would aid wonderfully in improving his condition.

Colonel Roosevelt awoke at 3:30 o'clock, apparently much refreshed. He called for his nurse, Miss Blanche A. Welton, to bring him a pint of buttermilk, which he drank with relief.

Dr. Terrell took the colonel's temperature and counted his pulse and unofficially announced to the nurses that there was no change.

"You don't suppose I could have a ride in the fresh air, do you, Terrell?" the patient asked, half seriously.

He thought the air in his large room was a bit stuffy, though through a partly open window a breeze blew freshly.

Dr. Terrell obtained an ozone creating electrical device from Sister Margaret Mary, who is in charge on the third floor, and the patient appeared refreshed at the change.

Not long after the visit of his daughter, Mrs. Longworth, the colonel prepared for a quiet, restful night, the night nurse took charge and the ex-President was left undisturbed.

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## ROOSEVELT NEVER IN

### FEAR FOR HIS SAFETY

Seldom Protected by a Bodyguard, He Relies on His Own Strength and Agility.

## QUICK IN DEFENDING SELF

Keeps in Fine Physical Condition by Daily Outdoor Exercise and Doesn't Worry About Any Danger.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Although he realized fully the danger of an attempt at assassination to which he was exposed, Colonel Roosevelt gave little heed to his personal safety, and seldom had the protection of a bodyguard after he left the White House. He relied almost entirely on his own strength and agility to defend himself.

Colonel Roosevelt was asked recently whether he took any precautions to defend himself. He replied that he never worried about his own safety.

"When a man I do not know comes up," he said, "I take one quick look at his hands. If both his hands are in sight and empty I think no more about it. If a man attempted to draw a weapon—well, I'm pretty quick myself."

Colonel Roosevelt has a philosophy of his own, which has in it a tinge of fatalism.

"When I was in the Spanish War," he said, "if there was a charge to be made or a fort to be taken, I never stopped to think of danger to myself. After the charge had been made or the fort taken, I might have stopped to think that I had had a close call, but that was all."

It was the same way, he explained, in his other affairs. He often gave a hint of his views in his speeches, saying that a leader in public life should serve to spend and be spent, and that whatever fate befell him he should not complain if he were "broken or cast aside." He cared "not a rap," he said, "what fate befell him."

Expert in Defence.

Colonel Roosevelt's expertness in defending himself was demonstrated by the manner in which he disposed of a man who rushed at him through a crowd in Fargo, N. D., two years ago. As the man lunged at him, Colonel Roosevelt shot out both hands and grasped the man's right arm with a vice-like grip, making it impossible for him to draw a weapon. In a flash he whirled the man about and pushed him back off the platform.

"That was a trick I learned in the cow country," he said.

The ex-President also knows something of Jiu-jitsu and considers himself well able to handle an adversary who gets within reach. He realizes, however, that his ability in this direction is no protection from the attack of a man in the crowds which are constantly around him when he appears in public.

Friends of Colonel Roosevelt were constantly in fear of some such happening as that of last night, especially during the heat of a political campaign, but the colonel himself laughed at their fears. He would have no guards with him on his trips, and, although in the larger towns and cities detachments of police were usually assigned for his protection, at other times on his journeys no such precautions were taken.

On his private car during his recent trip, aside from his secretaries and Dr. Terrell, his physician, were Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Texas, and Philip Roosevelt, a young cousin, one or both of whom always accompanied the ex-President on the watch for any sign of danger. During his primary campaign in the spring, Colonel Roosevelt took with him Regis H. Post, ex-Governor of Porto Rico, and Travers D. Carman, of New York, once a football player, who always rode on the running boards of the colonel's automobile or cleared the way for him through a crowd when they were walking. During the present campaign, however, Colonel Roosevelt has dispensed with this form of protection.

Keeps in Fit Condition.

When he is at home Colonel Roosevelt is accustomed to ride or walk with perfect freedom over the countryside and through the woods about Sagamore Hill, frequently walking ten or fifteen miles unattended. Not once during his years at Sagamore Hill has an attempt at his life been made, although during his term as President a report was circulated that he had been shot at. When he is at home the colonel invariably spends a large part of each day in outdoor exercise, keeping himself in trim physically, as if he were an athlete.

Despite the fact that he had been engaged in one of his hardest campaigns for several weeks, the colonel was in the best of condition, except for a "campaign throat," when he was struck down last night, and he showed no sign of weariness. It is his custom to spend two hours each morning on horseback, and in the afternoon to play tennis, row, chop down trees, or, in the summer, to go into the hayfield.

Colonel Roosevelt never has used tobacco, seldom takes alcoholic drinks, and always insists on having eight hours' sleep each night. His mode of life, the physicians believe, will play a large part in helping him in the present emergency.

WOMEN PRAY FOR COLONEL.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 15.—A prayer meeting for the recovery of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was held in Kay Chapel of Trinity Church here to-day under the auspices of the Women's Progressive League of Rhode Island. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of the late Julia Ward Howe, called the meeting, and the services were conducted by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of the church.

The following telegram signed by Mrs. Elliott was sent to Colonel Roosevelt:

"Theodore of the Lion Heart, the women of Rhode Island are praying for your recovery."

WIFE PROUD OF MARTIN.

Detroit, Oct. 15.—"That's just like him. He would never think of fear or self-preservation under those circumstances, and, besides, he is a great admirer of Colonel Roosevelt," said Mrs. Elbert E. Martin, wife of Colonel Roosevelt's stenographer, when told to-day that her husband had distinguished himself by overpowering the ex-President's assailant before the second shot was fired.

Mrs. Martin is visiting relatives here. Mr. Martin is well known in Detroit. He was a prominent member of the 12 class of the Detroit College of Law.

SAVED ROOSEVELT BEFORE

Martin Believes He Stopped Schrank in Saginaw.

Elbert E. Martin, of No. 323 West 14th street, who probably saved Colonel Roosevelt from being shot a second time by John Schrank in Milwaukee, believes that he saved the colonel while they were in Saginaw, Mich.

According to a telegram sent by Martin from Chicago last night to the Progressive headquarters here, Schrank much resembles a man who tried either to shoot or to stab Roosevelt while he and Martin and others were walking to the Saginaw Auditorium. Martin telegraphed:

"It was dark and I could not see his face. He dashed through the crowd with both hands in front of him and pointed at the colonel's stomach. I got him by both hands from behind and threw him into the crowd."

Martin wrote of this incident to National Progressive headquarters from Saginaw some days ago, saying:

"At Saginaw there was a mammoth meeting at an auditorium. Here I had a very pleasant little experience. Going from the hotel to the hall we walked. It was very dark, the streets being poorly lighted. It was crowded all the way."

As we got to a particularly dark place a man darted through the crowd, apparently intent on shaking hands with the colonel. I was crowded all the way. About the time he reached him, I got my clutch on his shoulders and threw him bodily backward about ten feet on his head. This made me good-natured all the rest of the evening."

Of course, Colonel Lyon and Dr. Terrell and Philip were on the job, but it happened that I reached him first.

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Optician

## NO DANGER, SAY EXPERTS

### Local Surgeons View Even Infection Without Alarm.

## CHANCE OF HEMORRHAGE

### Blood Vessel Possibly Weakened—McKinley Physician Talks Optimistically.

Barring infection, the chances of which are said to be remote, many physicians and surgeons in this city were of the opinion yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt's life was in no danger from the gunshot wound he received Monday night. All acknowledged his fine power of physical resistance, while Dr. Edward Wallace, Jr., of No. 615 Madison avenue, who was one of the surgeons who operated on President McKinley, declared his belief that Colonel Roosevelt's stay in the hospital would be a very brief one.

"Tetanus is the thing most to be feared," said Dr. Lee, "but even that is scarcely probable."

The leucocyte or blood count, this physician said, was shown to be normal and indicated no presence of pus in the wound. At 10 a. m. yesterday it was 8,200, whereas if it were considerably higher it would have been a less favorable sign.

"It would be impossible to compare the wounds of President McKinley and the one sustained by Colonel Roosevelt," said Dr. Lee. "On the first examination I could see that the wounds of President McKinley were fatal. He had no physical power of resistance, either. But with Colonel Roosevelt it is a different matter. He has a splendid physique."

No Peril in Bullet.

When asked if the bullet would endanger the life of Colonel Roosevelt if it could not be recovered, Dr. Lee declared: "Not a bit. He would never notice it unless some one pressed on the spot where the bullet was, and possibly not then."

Dr. Simon Baruch, of No. 51 West 70th street, said the chance of infection from modern bullets was not what it was in times of the round ball. Dr. Baruch served as a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He said that the round bullets used then not having the penetrating power of the present bullet often carried into the wound pieces of cloth, which was favorable to infection.

"I think the colonel's spirit is in his favor," said Dr. Baruch, "but his wound is not a dangerous one. I do not think the wound would be fatal at the time of his speech, because even the slightest wound, when painful, often upsets the nervous system."

Dr. John A. Wyeth, of No. 24 Lexington avenue, head of the Polyclinic Hospital and a friend of Colonel Roosevelt, felt confident that the latter would recover.

"I do not believe his 50-minute speech will endanger his chances of recovery," declared Dr. Wyeth. "In the case of Colonel Roosevelt, owing to his splendid physical condition, which in surgery we term a normal resistance to infection, there is little, if any, danger in the wound as described. If the cavities had not been penetrated and infection should occur, it could readily be relieved by operation under cocaine anesthesia, which would eliminate the necessity and inconvenience of a general anesthetic."

Dr. Wyeth said that wounds of that sort were nearly always infected, chiefly because the bullet is likely to carry in fine substances through which it passes. As an example he cited the case of General Worth, upon whom he operated for the wound received at San Juan. A Spanish Mauser bullet passed through the muscles of the chest wall and then through the entire arm. The wound in

the chest healed without suppuration, but that in the arm became infected by shreds of the uniform carried into the wound.

In speaking with the bullet still lodged in his chest Colonel Roosevelt ran the risk of a possible hemorrhage, according to Dr. George D. Stewart, who was one of the physicians in attendance on Mayor Gaynor after the Mayor was shot.

"Although the wound may have seemed slight," declared Dr. Stewart, "there was the chance that one of the larger blood vessels had been weakened or exposed. In that event the strain of public speaking might have caused serious results. Exercise, either muscular or mental, tends to quicken heart action and increase blood pressure."

Only extraordinary circumstances might bring about blood poisoning, according to Dr. W. A. Downes, of the New York Hospital.

"I have probed for bullets many times and performed many operations for gunshot wounds," said Dr. Downes, "and I find that blood poisoning seldom results, although the wound may not be closed."

Dr. John A. Bodine, of No. 151 West 73d street, said that as the bullet had not entered the cavity of the chest or the abdomen, neither liver nor lung was in danger. "In case of blood poisoning," he added, "the wound could be handled with safety."

"Disciples of the great Bull Moose may go to bed and sleep without being disturbed by the fear that any ill results will follow the wound," Colonel Maur, ranking surgeon at Governor's Island, said yesterday, when asked how serious he considered a wound such as that described by Colonel Roosevelt's physicians. "Even if the bullet remains in his body it will soon be encysted, and the colonel will forget that it is there. There are hundreds of veterans walking around to-day with bullets in their systems which they received in the Civil War. They used .35 calibre guns in those days, too."

The fact that the victim did not realize he had been shot until some time afterward was sufficient to convince Colonel Maur that the wound was not serious.

There were times, he explained, when a man might be in such a state of excitement that he would be incapable of feeling pain. This state of mental exaltation was very common in battle, for instance. Whenever a man was seriously hurt, Colonel Maur said, he quickly realized that something was the matter with him, though he might not know at once just what it was.

The danger from blood poisoning is practically negligible. Bullets fired at close range, and especially small bullets like this one, make a pretty clean hole. This may have carried some little pieces of paper or cloth with it, but if it did it didn't carry them far. They got lost near the surface, where they won't do any particular harm. When the bullet got inside it was just about as clean as it possibly could be. The wound may lay the colonel up for a couple of days, but you can safely prophesy that the effects won't be any more serious than that."

Johnson MAY LEAD NOW

Likely to Head Progressive Campaign in the East.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The probable enforced retirement of Colonel Roosevelt from the firing line of the Progressives on account of Schrank's bullet may compel Governor Johnson to take the lead in the Progressive campaign in the East for the rest of the time before election. The surgeons have prescribed rest for the colonel for some time, and he may not be able to resume his speaking tour within two weeks.

A rearrangement of Governor Johnson's plans may be necessary. He had arranged to return to California before election day and perhaps aid in the local campaign. His presence will not be particularly needed in California, and the need of him in the East may now be more urgent, since the colonel is temporarily out of the fight.

Progressive headquarters here are expecting word that Governor Johnson's itinerary has been changed and that he will keep constantly on the go in the East until election day.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT GOES

### TO HUSBAND'S BEDSIDE

With Theodore, Jr., and Miss Ethel She Will Reach Chicago This Morning.

## PHYSICIAN IN THE PARTY

### Dr. Lambert Receives Reassuring Messages from Attending Surgeons—Family Not Alarmed.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and Dr. Alexander S. Lambert, the Roosevelt family physician, went to Chicago yesterday on the Twentieth Century Limited at 6 o'clock. They will be at Colonel Roosevelt's bedside at the Mercy Hospital in Chicago about 9 o'clock this morning. The entire party, reassured by the hopeful bulletins received just before train time, left the city in a tolerably cheerful frame of mind.

Mrs. Roosevelt smiled as she told the newspapermen that Colonel Roosevelt's condition was not exactly serious.

"He is such a good patient, a splendid patient," she said quietly. "He doesn't fret when he is obliged to remain inactive through illness. I remember," she said with a happy smile, "when he broke his leg in Rock Creek Park, in Washington, that Colonel Roosevelt read 'Quintus Durward' while he was obliged to remain very quiet and inactive. He never showed the least sign of irritability and he enjoyed the book as immensely as though he had been able to lay the book aside and go out horseback riding any time he chose."

Mrs. Roosevelt's decision to go to Chicago followed a telephone conversation between Dr. Murphy, the colonel's physician in Chicago, and Dr. Lambert. This caused a rumor that Mrs. Roosevelt was hurrying to her husband because his condition was growing more alarming. Dr. Lambert emphatically denied this just before the train started.

Family Physician Cheerful.

"I've been Colonel Roosevelt's physician for about twenty years," he said. "I've heard the last bulletins and they were most reassuring. Of course, I want to see the colonel before I talk about the case. I do not hesitate to say that I cannot now see cause for alarm."

Mrs. Roosevelt was at the home of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, the colonel's cousin, at No. 119 East 31st street, yesterday morning, where she was joined by Miss Ethel, who came up from Oyster Bay on an early train. The three women went in an automobile to the Progressive headquarters, in the Manhattan Hotel, where they were met by George W. Perkins, who told her all that Dr. Lambert had learned of her husband's condition. Mrs. Roosevelt gazed a while in the hotel near the headquarters and took luncheon there. Then she went back to Mrs. J. West Roosevelt's home and prepared to make the trip to Chicago. She may remain with him until he resumes speaking, and possibly longer than that.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a dark blue suit with two large orchids pinned at her waist. Miss Ethel Roosevelt wore a suit of lighter blue and a black hat, with large white feathers and veil. Theodore, Jr., appeared at the train in his gray business suit and soft gray hat. He was accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. Roosevelt, Jr.'s mother. The party had accommodations on the Clysma, the third car from the observation car.

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John Burroughs, the distinguished naturalist and author of "The Song of the Sparrow," writes: "I am sure I have been benefited by